

THE WAR.

Important News from Washington.

Movements of Troops at the National Capital.

Blockade of Charleston, Savannah and the Mouth of the Mississippi.

The Railroads Opened Through Baltimore.

Passages of Trains from Perryville and Philadelphia to Washington.

The Rebel Forces at Richmond and Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Lee Appointed Commander of the Rebel Forces in Virginia.

ALL QUIET AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

NO ATTACK ANTICIPATED.

UNION MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the New State Convention at Wheeling.

Eastern Virginia Takes Her Place in the Montgomery Congress.

THE RIOT AT CAMP JACKSON, ST. LOUIS.

Blockade of Charleston, Savannah and the Mouth of the Mississippi.

The Navy Department expects the ports of Charleston and Savannah and the mouth of the Mississippi to be blockaded in the course of a week.

The government contemplates the erection of earthworks at regular intervals along all the railroad lines leading from the North through Maryland. Preliminary surveys are now making.

Colonel Ansbeth and other prominent Unionists are here to offer their services to the government.

The capital is now surrounded by a circle of encampments, adjoining and controlling all the roads to Virginia and Maryland.

Captain Pope, of the Topographical Engineers, who ministered the Illinois troops into service, is here. The State authorities of Illinois were anxious to secure his services as General commanding their volunteer forces, but could not obtain the consent of the War Department, whose rule not to detach any officers from the regular army, in view of the formation of new regiments, will not be deviated from.

Captain Pope has lately visited Cairo. He considers that point perfectly safe, and the reports of an impending attack by rebel troops without foundation.

I am credibly informed that Commodore Buchanan, late commander of the Washington Navy Yard, has applied to be reinstated. His request will not be complied with.

MOORING OF THE PAWNEE OFF ALEXANDRIA.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Seward and Thurlow Weed, made a tour of observation down the Potomac to-day.

Early this morning the steamer Pawnee was moored off the city of Alexandria, so that her guns and mortars could command the town. She has several of James' rifled cannon on board, which will throw grape, shell, hot shot or solid into any part of the town, and far beyond into the camp of any army that may be so imprudent as to pitch their tents in the suburbs of the city.

A messenger who came in from Alexandria this evening, says there are not one hundred and fifty troops in the place, and they are not alarmed. It is true that the secession flag still floats over the town. Senator Wade, upon observing it with a glass from the President's room yesterday, expressed his regret to Mr. Lincoln that it should be tolerated; to which Mr. L. replied that he did not think it would wave there long.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

The steamer Pawnee is now anchored at the main wharf of Alexandria, with her guns loaded and run out of the port holes. She crossed to stop the interference with the free navigation of the Potomac, attended several times within the last few days by the regular force of the town. Her appearance produced quite a panic among the secessionists.

SECESSION TROOPS AT RICHMOND—LITTLE DANGER OF ATTACK FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

A gentleman from Richmond, who says he passed through the entire camp of the rebels, calculates that there are not over three thousand troops in that city. This is corroborated by other statements.

THE ROADS AGAIN IN RUNNING ORDEP. BALTIMORE QUIET.

BALTIMORE, May 13, 1861.

The first train from Perryville, consisting of three passenger cars, well filled, has just arrived here. The bridges are all in good order, and the trains will pass regularly. There was no disturbance during the route. Many ladies were among the passengers.

As the Maryland left the Perryville dock with the passenger cars upon her upper deck, the American flag was run up and saluted by U. S. troops. The people on both sides of the river cheered loudly. At Havre de Grace the people raised American flags, and cheered the train as it passed. American flags waved all along the route. The road and bridges were well guarded.

The streets of Baltimore through which the train passed were thronged with people, many women having their children in their arms.

Baltimore is quiet. American flags hang across Baltimore street. No other signs seen.

CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

The commanders of the several regiments are anticipating an early movement, but in what direction they do not know. They have all been notified to hold themselves in readiness for instant orders. They are accordingly put in the houses or rather camps in order, so that they may be ready at a moment's warning.

It has been determined by the government to move an immense force down the Mississippi. Nearly the entire Northern army will be pushed in that direction. Commodore Stringham, who is in command of the blockading squadron, will proceed at once to the mouth of the Mississippi. The Minnesota is to be the flagship of the squadron. His instructions are said to be of the most vigorous character, although comparatively an old man, he is capable of performing more labor and enduring greater hardships than any other officer in the navy.

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

A special messenger arrived here to-day with important dispatches to the government from Wheeling, Virginia. It appears that the Union men in that section are vigorously pushing their movement, and in order to make it entirely successful, they want not only the co-operation of the government, but its material aid. Their convention, which met to-day, may inform states, bids fair to be one of the largest and most enthusiastic that has ever assembled in the Old Dominion.

All along the line of the road, from Wheeling to Baltimore, the Union feeling was rapidly gaining strength. It was apprehended by some, they say, that an attempt might be made on the part of the secessionists, to throw a few hundred secession troops in that vicinity for the purpose of breaking up the convention. This had been partially guarded against. The people there are greatly in want of arms. The government will take an early opportunity to supply them.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

Chester Wilcox and Major Williamson, of the United States Engineer Corps, arrived here last night with despatches from General Sickles to the Secretary of War, tendering the Excelsior Brigade to the government. The gentlemen had an interview this morning with the Secretary, when the fullest details were given of the superiority of this very efficient corps. The Secretary accepted the offer of the Brigade with the utmost promptitude, and desired its presence at Washington at the earliest moment. There is no doubt that very important service will be immediately assigned to General Sickles, of whose general ability a high opinion seems to be entertained here.

The Secretary of State has cards out for a brilliant party for to-morrow evening, in honor of the officers of the several New York regiments stationed here. These marked courtesies, on the part of the government to these valiant men, are highly appreciated. Similar ceremonies are in store for the officers of other regiments in Washington. These military joys will be a refreshing relief to the dull routine of military life.

THE FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

To-day the Second regiment of New York Firemen Zouaves was formally tendered to the government. It will undoubtedly be accepted for the war. Representatives of the Fire Department of New York and Philadelphia have also come here to offer steam engines and men in view of the repeated attempts to fire the Capital.

To-morrow evening Secretary Seward will entertain at his residence the commissioned officers of the Rhode Island, Massachusetts Fifth and New York Seventh and Seventy-first regiments.

THE THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

The Government would fain see all three months' men enlisted into volunteers for the duration of the war. It is changed into the call for three months' service is more likely to impede than to benefit the intended operations for the suppression of the rebellion. Three fifths of the Northern troops enlisted for three months, now here, are however ready to re-enlist for the war.

ESTIMATE OF REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

Advised received to-day confirm all I have heretofore depicted in reference to the over-estimate of forces now concentrated in Virginia. General Scott knows positively that the aggregate number of men, armed and equipped, at various points from Harper's Ferry down to Lynchburg, does not exceed twenty-five thousand. This force could be concentrated at any point on the Potomac, without placing the remainder of the Old Dominion at the mercy of the Northern troops.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 13, 1861.

A person employed in the special service visited Harper's Ferry last week, and reached Chambersburg to-day. He reports that the troops concentrated at that post number over 6,000 altogether, about three-fourths of them armed. Most of these are well armed, but the balance are armed at all. Only 200 Kentuckians are there now, and one company of South Carolinians.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

WINNERS, May 13, 1861.

The Convention met at eleven o'clock.

Wm. B. Egan, of Frederick county, was appointed temporary chairman.

A motion was made by General Jackson, of Wood county, to admit all gentlemen present from Northwestern Virginia to seats on the floor of the Convention.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Carlisle, on the ground that such a course would be inconsistent with their purpose as a deliberative body. They were here to determine upon some action to ensure the safety of Northwestern Virginia, where alone a Virginia could not raise his voice in behalf of the federal Union.

Mr. Jackson, Jr., contended that they were not here assembled to take any definite action to establish a provisional government, or to form a new State; that such a movement would be premature, before the vote of the people on the question of ratifying the ordinance of secession passed by the Richmond Convention.

After some discussion, the motion of General Jackson was withdrawn, and a motion of Mr. Hubbard to appoint a committee of one from each county to whom should be referred the subject of representation in the Convention, and also to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention was carried.

Subsequently it was moved and carried that the delegation from each county select its member of the committee.

The Convention then adjourned to three o'clock.

THE STATE MILITARY.

ANNE, May 13, 1861.

E. D. Morgan, Jr., son of Governor Morgan, has resigned his office on the staff as Aid de Camp, and Captain Edmund Schriver, late Captain of Second Artillery and Assistant Adjutant General in the United States Army, is appointed in his place, with the rank of Colonel.

Three more regiments—the Eighth, Ninth and Buffalo regiments—were organized by the Board to-day. Governor Morgan will forward five of the thirty regiments as soon as they are armed and equipped for the services of the United States, but no more of the present uniformed force of the State will be forwarded for three months' service unless by special order of the federal government.

The Sixteenth regiment of volunteers, organized by the Board, have elected Thomas E. Davis, of New York City, Colonel. Colonel Davis is a native of New York, a graduate of West Point, and has seen three years' service under General Taylor. Mr. Samuel March, of Potomac, a graduate of the Norwich Military College, has been elected a Colonel, and Colonel Bud Palmer, of Clinton county, Major. The companies comprising the regiment are under the following captains: David Nevins, of Ogdensburg; Frank Palmer, of Plattsburg; Jas. M. Pomeroy, of Potomac; L. S. Clifton, of Plattsburg; N. M. Curtis, of Depeyster; J. C. Gilmore, of Potomac; Wood, of Clark; Gibson, of Stockholm; Sever, of Malone, and George Parker, of Gouverneur.

It is known that the Northern regiment is composed of blacksmiths, river drivers, farmers and mechanics, and all are famous as unequalled marksmen.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW JERSEY.

The first regiment, Col. Van Houten, Hudson Brigade, got into camp for one day's halt at Bergen to-morrow. The line forms on Hudson street, Hoboken, at eight o'clock A. M. They are to be reviewed, it is said, by Major General Wright and staff.

The National Guard, of which we have elected J. D. P. Mount Captain, and A. O. Evans, First Lieutenant. They number about forty men, but will have the required number should they be mustered into service.

THE GOVERNOR IS STILL RECEIVING OFFERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE from companies anxious to volunteer for three years. Four companies (the first on the list for the service) are now here quartered at the arsenal. It is expected that two regiments, for three years' service, will be called for from this State, and they are ready at a moment's notice. As soon as the requisition is made on the Governor they will be embodied, thoroughly equipped, and ready for efficient service.

The four regiments for State service, authorized by the Legislature, will not be raised until the Governor deems their service necessary. No steps have been yet taken for their purchase.

The act appropriating to the families of married volunteers four dollars a month, and to unmarried volunteers four dollars a month, has not yet been signed by the Governor. It was passed in the last hour of the session, in the midst of much confusion, and requires close and critical examination before it becomes a law.

The following bills passed by the Legislature have been approved by the Governor: To authorize the city of Newark to borrow money to aid the families of volunteers numbered into the service of the United States.

Similar bills for Trenton, Jersey City, Rahway, Camden and Burlington.

To increase a loan of \$2,000,000 and a State tax of \$100,000.

For the defense of the State, authorizing the Governor to raise four regiments, purchase arms, artillery, &c. Equalizing the military divisions of the State.

To perfect the appointment bill passed at the last session, correcting an error made in the engrossed bill.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Boston, May 13, 1861.

The report that three or four additional regiments would be accepted for three years is hailed with great favor by the large military force in the city and forts, who were getting impatient of delay. The first Boston regiment, composed mainly of well drilled and thoroughly equipped city companies, tendered its services as the very first. The Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments, mainly quartered in the harbor forts, are full, and making progress in drill. The new Flying Artillery company, under Major Cobb, will be in efficient fighting condition in a few days.

NO PIKES.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.

The correspondence of the Government and General Butler—Brown, the Governor's Private Secretary, Special Agent to the Author of the Letter—Admiral of Brown—The Organization of Color Companies—The Government of War with Rebels, and not a Nation or States, &c.

Those who know Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, will express their doubts in regard to his being the author of any such trash as is contained in the gay and festive correspondence between him and General Butler, alluded to in my dispatch of yesterday, more especially in view of the fact of the letter being ungrammatical and illogical, Governor Andrew having the reputation of being a scholar. The fact that the letter is in the handwriting of one Brown, who resides in the neighborhood of the Secretary to the Executive of the Government, is sufficient to lead those acquainted with the parties to the belief that the said Brown perpetrated the foolish paragraph in the Governor's letter. I am not able to say whether this Brown is a relative to John Brown or not, but he has figured quite extensively during the past in runaway slave excitement. He is the same Brown who was arrested with a brick in his hand at near the Boston Court House at the time the attempt was made to rescue the fugitive slave Burns. At the time that Bachelor was killed, Brown was examined under the charge of being one of the rioters who caused his death; but the evidence showed that he kept out of harm's way until after Bachelor was slain, and afterwards motivated enough to pick up a brick, for what purpose I never learned, but held it until he was arrested.

Soon after this occurrence his father sent him to Europe by way of Africa where it is supposed he familiarized himself with that race. Upon his return he was sent to Utah, where he studied polygamy and vented the same in the columns of the New York Tribune. Very lately, however, he has given up that line of study, and has become an editor on a Boston daily, with a veteran journalist as his mentor. This newspaper died within sixty days. He then returned to his native land, and was elected Boston Town-Under Bowle, which soon staggered, and notwithstanding the power of the Bowle papers went down. Brown then came to Washington to look for the Boston Herald, but he declined to do so, and returned to his native land, where he is now engaged in the publication of a paper to be called the "City of Magnificent Distances" for he became disgusted with the heads of the several departments, who, it seems, are not above the use of the most vulgar and unbecoming language. With this misfortune he threw up all connection with newspapers and took to law, which had better be taken into consideration by the Boston Herald, if he turned to lobbying, and got the last Legislature of Massachusetts to create the office of private secretary to the Governor, which he has done. The Boston Herald, who was distinguished himself in this city in lobbying for his uncle for the office of Navy Agent at Boston. The report being against his uncle, as I have previously shown in the Herald, he was not elected. The newspaper was then returned to Boston, and has since received a salary from the State of Massachusetts in the above named office. He had the unbecoming paragraph to General Butler is considered clear to the minds of all who know the versatile youth.

The colored troops of the Eastern States have raised five or six companies composed of colored men, and asked permission of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to march them through the Keystone State towards the Federal capital. It seems, however, that the Governor declines the honor. This being a white man's war, it is suggested that the colored companies be organized as a separate corps, and sent to the front, where they can take the place of the gallant regiments now quartered in the forts at Boston. The negroes ought to perform their duty well, especially as they are not being armed by their parents to join the secession forces, and even the women in several parts of the South are practicing to shoot with rifles, and forming companies for the purpose of defending their homes and property from the ravages of bands of the enemies' troops, or of assisting in putting down insurrection at home.

There is no business whatever doing in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Alexandria, and other places in Virginia. A gentleman informs us that he candidly believes that there are no Southern troops in the State of Virginia, that there are Northern troops in Washington and vicinity, and that the city is full of fighting men, and that the city is full of fighting men, and that the city is full of fighting men.

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